BY TELEGRAPH.

· EUROPE.

SPIRIT OF THE LONDON PRESS ON THE CUBAN

London, September 17. The Telegraph has an editorial to-day on the relations existing be-tween Spain and the United States, wherein it says: "The recognition of the Cubans would place Washington in the wrong on the Alabama question. With what consistency can rights be granted wandering guerillas, not formid ble enough for a blockade? If England desired to put the accusers of her policy out of court, she should encourage the policy ascribed to President Grant. We prefer to take the question on the broad grounds of common interests. War between Spain and America would be a material injury that would be equally appor tioned. The shipping of the litter would be prey to privateers, and her commerce, with its profits, would pass to neutrals. The reduction of the national debt would be arrested, internal reorganization checked, and public disdens. Spain would lose Cuba, but would consistance, her great undeveloped resources, her power to attack American trade, and her con parative invulnerability to retaliation. America would gain at a heavy cost which might for years be more a loss than a gain; would be enngled in a war combining a maximum of cost and a minimum of glory. Such considerations cannot pass unregarded at Washingtop, since there is still ground for the bope

The Examiner, on the subject of Spain and Cuba, has the following: "By the history of analogy, there is no longer a physical impediment to the representation of Cuba in the Spanish Cortes. Expediency recommends it, but for Cuba it is not too late. If not sold or surrendered, her own inhabitants must, in some form, be mortgaged to the Americans, with the certainty that once in pawn, she will eventually become theirs. It is better for Cuba that this should be so, and it is belter, perhaps, for Spain."

The Times has an editorial on Sickles' note to the Spanish Government on the Cuban question, wherein it says : "It was generally belleved President Grant would not interfere or allow interference on the Cuban question until Congress could vote upon it. Is he less resolute than formerly, or has pressure forced him to sauction demands upon Spain for the ubandonment of Cuba? No doubt the alternative offered Spain is her abandonment of the island, or American recognition of the insurgents. The probabilities are that we are on the eve of serious events. The struggle will be hopeless so far as Spain is concerned, but the government cannot resist the impulses of cople. The name of Spanish pride is fast kindling, and the government in striving tranquil provinces of Spain come offers of mer and arms, in order that regular troops may go to Cuba. The aggressive policy of the United States cannot be justified by the attitude of Spain towards Caba. It is not a question of slavery, for the abolition of slavery has already been decided upon—not a determi-nation of Spain to resist the demands of the Cubans, for negotiations have been opened to allow a severance of the island. Setting aside the question whether the means to se Cuba free is fair to Spain, it is doubtful if a war of races might not ensue if the insurrection is not stinguished before the cession of the island. Under the present critical circumstances the Cortes, on reassembling, will have to turn their whole thoughts and attention to the difficulties and dangers of Cuba,"

THE CUBAN PROBLEM -THE CROWN OF SPAIN-STRIKE OF MINERS.

MADRID, September 17.—It is thought that the cabinet at Washington has become some-what more concillatory since the receipt of telegrams from Mr. Sickles, United States minister, to the effect that the over excited temper of the Spanish people will compel the government to continue the war for the suppression of the insurrection in Cuba. ing of Italy has given his consent to

the selection of the Duke of Genoa as King of

ontinues, and has assumed alarming propor

CUBAN DEPUTIES IN THE CORTES Madrid, September 17 .-- A decree summon

ing Cuban deputies to the Cortes, at Madrid, will shortly be published. The fleet is nearly ready to sail with reinforcements to Cuba.

BUMOB CONCERNING NAPOLEON'S ABBICATION.

London, September 17-Evening.-A rumor is current this evening to the effect that Napoon, on account of the precarious state of his health, will shortly abdidate in favor of his son, but will retain the presidency of the

HE MAJORITY OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL—THE BANK OF FRANCE.

Pans, September 17.—The Gaulois to-day states that the majority of the Prince Impe-rial will be announced for his next birthday, March 16.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of bullion to the extent of 40,000,000 france since last Thurs-

General Prim will have a second audience with the Emperor to-day or to-morrow. INTERVIEWS OF THE EARL OF CLARENDON AND

GENERAL PRIM WITH THE EMPEROR. Panis, September 17.—The British Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Earl of Clarendon, is in this city, and yesterday had an audience with the Emperor. Le Public reports that at the recent interview with General Prim the Emperor renewed his declaration of absolute

non-intervention in the affairs of Spain, and declined to accede to the request that France should make representations against the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belliger ents by the United States.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 19 .- All the Cabinet ministers are now in Washington. Grant returns on Thursday, and there will be a Cabinet

meeting on Friday.

It is stated that Captain Wiggins has sailed from Philadelphia with arms and extra men to take command of the steamer Hornet, recently sailed from Halifax and destined for Cuba. The Postoffice Department pays fifty thous-and dollars premium per year on gold required

for foreign service. Cuban letters received here state the proba-

bility of severe battles at, and near Los Tunas. Authentio details are inaccessible. The Assistant Becrefary of the Treasury has

three weeks leave of absence, to hold a Massa-Much of what has been stated as to the policy of the administration on the subject of Cuban affaire is mere conjecture. Nothing has been

offer the United States as a mediator. There are no present prospects that belligerent rights will be recognized. The administration will, however, enterce the neutrality laws and respect its treaty obligations. There is no doubt but that its sympathies are with the Cubans and in all probability, it may do it. It will act with discretion with a view of effecting a settlement of the question in a manner that will be satisf ctory to all parties interested.

THE RUSH OF FREIGHT.

New York, September 18.—As the railroad lines south of Louisville, Ky., especially those running to Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile, are all blocked with freight, agents of the different lines in New York are in con-sequence refusing to give rates or receipts to points beyond Louisville. This blockade does not interfere with passenger business.

A meeting of the railroad men will be held in this city in the early part of the week on the ubject. The increased rates in freight resulted in nothing.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Dr. Benjamin Dorr, rector of Christ Church,

Philadelphia, died on Saturday, aged 78.

The manager of the Quebec branch of the Montreal Bank has absconded with \$50,000 belonging to the bank.

A French corvotto in distress yesterday brought eight cases of yellow fever to the New York quarantine. One death occurred after ber arrival.

Policeman George Scullattes, yesterday, in an attempt at Norfolk, Va., to arrest Corporal Smith, Company K, 17th Infautry, was resist-

fally small, owing to the great competition in both.

We believe that a portion of your noble gift could in no possible way be so useful to our impoversibed section as by employing it in the establishment of an institution whose whole design should be to open new fields of labor to the women of the South, and to fit them to cultivate these with ability. Such an institution, when once established, could easily be made, in great part, self-supporting by two measures: First, by allowing all household work to be performed by the inmates. Second, by lotting the employments which are taught be of such a nature that many of them shall be remunerative to the school, even while the pupils are learning them.

Finese rules would also have the desirable effect of making the fees for attendance very small.

The employments which could and should be taught in such a place are numberless. We will enumerate a few, to give you a more distinct idea of what we propose:

Printing for example, would be very suitable, and might be made quite erofitable by undertaking to do job work for persons desirous of siding in this manner the plan of the institution.

Wood engraving is also an occupation for

vation.

Wood engraving is also an occupation for which women are peculiarly well fitted.

The lighter sorts of wood carving required for the more delicate ornamental work of the cabinet-maker could be taught with advan-

Capital stage.

There is a great deal of rough painting done, such as that on signs, window shades and theatrical scenery, which requires little or no natural talent, and could be learned by any

natural talent, and could be learned by any one.

If any of those who were learning wood carving or scene painting happened to be gitted with real artistic talent, it would manifest itself in these pursuits. Such pupils could then be separated from the rest, and thoroughly trained as painters and eculptors.

Gardening, bookkeeping, telegraph operating, and many other suitable occupations will readily suggest themselves to your mind.

If you decide to advise that a portion of your gift be employed for this purpose, it would be well to promise that the institution should be situated in that one of the Southern States which could pledge uself to contribute most largely to its endowment, either by gifts of money or of public lands. Then it should be placed in that county of the chosen State which could give the largest additional amount.

Even if very few could be trained in this

which could give the largest additional amount.

Even if very few could be trained in this school, great good would be done; for each pupil, returning to her native town, would convey to its inhabitants the germs of entirely new ideas. Bee would carry to many fainting hearts the good tidings that their lot is not so hopeless as it seems—that they may yet be saved, both from the schutz support of ill-paid and exhausting labor, and from the humiliation of eating this bitter bread of dependence. In conclusion, we would express to you in our names, and in those of our fathers, brothers, husbands and sone, our gratitude to you for what you have afready done for your impoverished fellow-county men of this South.

May you receive your restant on that day when you shall meet for the first time the multitudes of those whom you have blessed, and shall hear from sacred lips the joyful words:

"Insacuch as you have done it unto the least of these, you have done it unto the least of these, you have done it unto the least."

"The National Liberals of Worth and South.

The National Liberals of North and South Germany speak ardently of uniting in one done beyond instructing Minister Sickles to | country.

THE REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

The White House-Speculators Sold-The St. Louis Movement-A Great Scare-Disloyalty" in the District-Probable

Washington, Wednosday, September 15. It is published that General Grant will return within a few days, whereat the office seekers are rejoiced; but nobody else appears to know that he has ever been out of town. The White House has been refitted after the manner of some of Mr. Lincoln's numerous renovations, and by and by we shall see in the newspapers that Congress has voted \$40,000 more to re-After all this outlay, there will be nothing in it to admire. The late Thomas H. Benton, many years ago, christened it "Buz-zard's Roost," and it is astonishing to observe

how aptly the term applies to it now. There was some talk in Congress last whiter about purchasing a park on the northwestern boundary of this city, and erecting what was called a "suitable mansion for the Executive." Speculators—amongst them several senators and one or two generals of the army—immediately concluded that this would be done, and accordingly the price of unimproved real propdred per cent. Imagine their disappointment. however, when Congress adjourned without obliging them by ordering the removal of the White House, and their subsequent agony over the demand of the dississippi Valley for santh corrange Souliaties, yesterday, in a stempt at Norfolk, Ya., to arrest Corporal South, Compony K, 17th Latter of Loudisan is a rate that at Norfolk, Ya., to arrest Corporal South, Compony K, 17th Latter of Loudisan is a rate of the organization of the Southern Commercial Coverage of the Court of the Southern Commercial Coverage of the Court of the Southern Commercial Coverage of the Court of the Southern Commercial Coverage of the Southern Commercial Coverage of the Southern Commercial Coverage of the Southern Southern Work of the Court of the Southern Southern Work of the Southern States with appearance of the Court of the Southern States with appearance of the Southern States the transfer of the Federal Capital to St. Louis. A convention, I believe, has been called t meet in that city for the purpose of facilitating

capital to its present site, whenever Yankee interest may demand its removal. For the present I see no necessity for any anxiety on the subject amongst the citizens of Washington. Long before new buildings could be erected at some other point, the existing dynasty will have been swept away, and the useless expenditure of seventy-five or one hundred millions of dollars will be avoided.

The estimated value of government property in and around this city is \$60,000,000; and, in the oplino of competent arollifects, it would require at least \$40,000,000 more, to purchase the same amount of property at any other point. The capital has already cist nearly \$12,000,000, and I understand that Mr. Clark, the architect of the building, has expressed the opinion that it would require at least \$20,000,000 to rebuild it, even in this city. Besides this vast government interest here, there is, an assessed valuation of about \$100,000,000 to rebuild it, even in this city. Besides this that this would not be lost by the removal of the capital, although many of its owners think otherwise. The fact that Washington has been the seat, of Federal Government to day has, in my judgment, been detrimental to its material prosperity. It has all the natural advantages for a great city. Its water power is enominous, and its proximity to the biluminous coal beds of the Alleghanies naturally suggests the idea of a large manufacturing place. These considerations afford some crumps of comfort to the proyerty-holders in their core alarm. X.

PORT TONNAGE DUTIES.

An Interesting Letter.

The following latter addressed by the Com missioner of Customs to Collector Thomas, of Baltimore, contains information of general interest to all concerned in our mercantile ma-

rind:

TREASURT DEPARTMENT, September 2.

Sir—Your letter, dated August 30, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and euclosing a letter to you from A. L. Huggins, agent of the Merchauts' and Miners' Transportation Company, and also a letter to you from Thomas B. Andrews, agent of the Baltimore and Sayannah Steamship Company, has been referred to this office,

Both of these agents complain of certain focs, taxes or "port tonnage duties" imposed

this office.

Both of these agents complain of cortain foce, taxes or "port tonnage duties" imposed upon and collected of the lines of steamers they respectfully represent by the city authorities of Baltimore and Savannah, and their object is to ascertain whether such foes or "port tonnage duties" are legal.

The question whether State or municipal suthorities have the right to levy and collect harbormasters' fees of vessels entering the ports of any State or city claiming this right came before the Sapreme Cout of the District of Columbia 15 1607, and of Washington of firty cents for port tonnage of the sloop Nautilias, Captain C. E. Barnes, master and owner, of 940-100 tons. Mr. Justice Wylle, in delivering the opinion of the court, after argument, sadt:

"The plaintiff in error of the sloop Nautilus, a vessel of less than fifty tons burden, engaged in the coasting trade, and although the judgment against him was for the small amount of fifty cents and costs, yet he has considered it his duty to bring the case before us for the purpose of testing a question which is of general concern to all vessels visiting this port. Section 10 of the first article of of the Constitution of the United Slates declares, and State abil, without the consent of Congress, lay an impost, or duties on imports

CHARLESTON, S. C., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1869.

or exports, except what may be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. It further declares that no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay duly on tonnage, &c.

"The first question for cur determination is, whether these harbor fees,' as they are called in the corporation law, are duties on tonnage, which the corporation is prohibited from collecting without the consent of Congress."

The judge then proceeds to ccusider this question, and having shown that these "harbor tees" were neither more nor less than "tonnage," contlinues:

"It would have been gross inconsistency in the constitution had it conferred on Congress the right of exclusive legislation as to duties on imports or exports, and left the several States the right to lay taxes on vessels engaged in the conveyance of those imports and exports. It follows, therefore, that the ordinance in questions.

the right to lay taxes on vessels engaged in the conveyance of those imports and exports. It follows, therefore, that the ordinance in question is a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

"The tax is substantially a duty, notwithstanding it is called by a different name. The judgment of the justice of the peace must be reversed."

standing it is called by a different name. The judgment of the justice of the peace must be reversed."

This judgment of the justice of the peace was adverse to the owner and master of the vessel who appealed the terrorom.

"The Supreme Court of the United States, at its December term, 1867, in a case brought before it by writ of error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana, decided that a statute of a State enacting that the masters and wardens of a port within it should be entitled to demand and receive, in addition to other fets, the sum of five dollars, whether called on to perform any service or not, for every vessel arriving at that port, is a regulation of commerce within the meaning of the constitution, and also a duty on tonnage, and is unconstitutional and void."—[See 6 Wallace's Reports, 31]

In delivering the opinion of the court, Chief Justice Chase said: "That the act of the Legislature of Louisiana is a regulation of commerce can hardly be doubted. It imposes a tax upon every ship entering the port of New Orleans, to be collected upon every entry. In the case, of a steamer plying between that port and ports in adjoining States of Alabama and Texas, it becomes a serious burden, and works the very mischief against which the constitution intended to protect commerce among the States."

I have quoted freely from the opinions of the judges who decided these important cases, to enable you, and all interested in the question involved, to fully comprehend what the law really is, as interpreted by our highest judicial tribunals. I have not taken upon myself to decide anything, but only to call upon collectors and other officers of customs to abide by the decisions of our courts as they are now made known to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, N. Sangent, Commissioner.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

-It is said that the Ozar has changed his mind about removing the Russian capital from St. Petersburg to Kieff.

-Alphonse Karr maintains that Sontag, Grisi and Malibran in their best days were superior to any singers of the present day.

-Prince Arthur was honored with a grand ball at Quebec, on Thursday evening, by Lieutenant Belleau and lady, at -thich there were five hundred couples. -The editor of the Irish American was ar-

signed before court in Dublin, Thursday, charged with participating in a recent fatal affray at Tobbermore, and remained for trial. -Prince Napoleon is said to have sold his estate on the banks of the lake of Geneva to Queen Isabella, who appears to be investing in real estate in every country of Europe—ex-

—Shortly before his recent severe illness the Emperor Napoleon was urged by Nolston, Conucsa, and his other physicians to quit amoking cigarettes. The Emperor is said to have replied that smoking eigerettes was as necessary to him as food and drink. The Washington Chronicle says: "Promi-

ent colored men in South Carolina have communicated with Mr. John H. Butler, asking i he will accept the position of assistant commissioner of education of South Carolina. Mr. Butler holds the matter under advisement.

—Wdolpho Wolfe, of "Schitedam Schnappe"

fame, died of congestion of the lungs at States Island on Tuesday last. Mr. Wolfe was a native of Virginis. He removed to New York many years ago and engaged in the wholesale liquor business, in which he accumulated a

—All the posthumous works of Heinrich Helice, with the exception of his memoirs, have come into the possession of his publishers and will be given to the world before Christmas. Some of the works are said to be quite important and equal to the best that has appeared

returned to California, and expresses his pleasre at what he saw in the East. He still bolds, however, to the opinion that California is at present the best field for the Chinese. He thinks the farmers of the West are impoverish-ing the soil, and paying too little attention to its fortilization

Dana ingeniously manages to lash Grant over Louis Napoleon's shoulders thus: "Excessive smoking is evidently fatal to the heart and the sensibilities. Though Bonaparte luxuriates in cigars free of expense, it does not seen that even the gratifying thought that the luxury is economical can avert the evil effects of the weed. Even when coatless, much smoking injures the cardisc, the pulmonary, and the mental condition of men in high station."

-Now that the Emperor Napoleon is conva lescent, the truth in regard to his illness loaks out. It seems that he has really been in dan-ger, but during the orisis the greatest pains were taken to conceal the facts of the case. It was stated that he was transacting business with his ministers and taking his usual exercise, when in fact he was confined to his bed and allowed to see no one save his physicians. When the Empress and her son left Paris for their jaunt to Corsica, all danger was considered to be over; but telegrams passed almost every hour of the day between the palace of St. Cloud and the auxious travellers, whose minds were doubtless filled with the most harrowing emotions. The exact nature of the Emparor's malady is kept so carefully oncealed, that it is really difficult to give any precise information about it; but one thing is certain, that he is suffering from a chronic affection that is steadily growing worse with every new attack. The which is said to be disease of the bladder and adjacent organs, is very similar to that which so recently carried off the Minister of War, Marshal Nicl. The weakness of his majesty, and his state of nervous irritability, doubtless tends to aggravate his disease. On a former occasion, the Emperor, having called in a wellknown homopathic practitioner, told him, "I cannot afford to be ill, it, is nbeesary that I should be setup again's the risk of a relapse." His majesty wanted on that occasion to attend a very important cabinet council. It will be nderstood that this impatience and his preoccupations render the Emperor's condition far more serious, and it is alleged that during the late crisis his majorty several times contemplated the advisability of an abdication.

Ban Francisco has a slipper maniactoury which is worked by Chinese. The slippers are of every imaginable out and pattern, and the grouping of colors is something astounding. The morry workmen keep up an incesson; chattering in the mather mague which does not in the least interfere with the progress of their work. ·

Juneral Motices.

ATThe Relatives and Friends of Mr. and Mrs. D. Miles, and H. F. Stongonen, are in vited to attend the Funeral Services of the forme: at their residence, Hampstead Mall. THIS AFTER NOON, at Four o'clock. * Sept 20

Special Motices.

NOTICE .- BISSELL & CO., HARDscriber a Deed of Assignment of all their Goods and Effects for the benefit of Creditors, without distinc ion or preference. Pursuant to law, a meeting Creditors, for the appointment of an Agent, will be holden at the office of Messrs. Brown & MIRELL, Law Range, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 12 ALEX. H. BROWN. mtuths7 Sept 20 Assignee

** ESTIMATES FOR THE REPAIRS OF the British Brig "LADY PIRIE," PATTERSON Master, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, This DAY, 20th inst, at our office, where a copy of the Port wardens surveys and recommendations can be seen J. A. ENSLOW & CO., Agents. Sept 20

** SPRING-STREET CHURCH-REPAIRS. At a n se'ing, held on the 15th September, the Build-ing Committee resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means to collect monics, supplementary to the collections of the Reverend Pastor, to complete the repairs in progress.

Mr. GEO. H. GRUBER, Secretary.

Mr. O.E.O. H. GRUDBR, Secretary.
Rev. J. R. PUCKETT, Pastor.
Mr. THOS. A. JOHNSON, Mr. J. B. SHIRER,
Mr. J. M. HERNANDEZ, Mr. JAS. S. HYER,
Mr. LEWISD. TURNER, Mr. H. E. GRAINGER.
The above named gentlemen will call on the friends of this interest. They are authorized to re-

OSWELL REEDER, Chairman. GEORGE H. GRUBER, Secretary. Sept 17

***OFFICE SAVANNAH AND CHARLES-TON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHARLESTON, AU-GUST 28, 1869.—This Company is now prepared to FUND THE INTEREST DUE, and to become due on September 1, 1869, on the Bonds of the CHARLES-TON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY, endorsed by the State of South Carolina, according to the provisions of Section Third (3d) of an Act to en ble the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company to complete their Road, which Section reads as folfollows, viz:

follows, viz:

SECTION 3. That the said Company is hereby further authorized and required to fund and redeem the Coupons for interest of the Bonds of the Charlesion and Savannah. Italiroad Company, guaranteed by the Stite, now past due, and that may fall due on or before the first day of Soptember, 1839, by issuing therefor an equal amount of their Bonds, with Coupons attached, for interest, payable semi-anhually, at the rate of seven her cent, per annum, and the principal to become due in twenty years after the date thereof. And the payment of said Bonds so to be issued in substitution for interest Coupons shall be guaranteed by the State in the same manner and as fully as the said original Bonds of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company are now guaranteed; subject, however, to the provisions of Section 6 of this Act.

The Tressurer of the Company will FUND DALLY.

The Treasurer of the Company will FUND DAILY ntil Saturday, 11th September, between the hours of Nine and Two o'clock, at the Office of Measure CAMPBELL & SEABROOK, No. 50 Broad-street and thereafter at Office of the Company, foot of Mill-

August 30 mwf Secretary and Treasurer. MOTICE. - THREE MONTHS AFTER date application will be made to the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of Charleston, for Renswal of Cer-tificate No. 9909, dated December 2, 1841, for 118 shares stock in said Bank; also to the Charleston Bank for Renewal of Certificates Stock held in the name of Dr. SAMUEL WILSON, viz:

FIVE SHARES, SCRIP 7755, dated October 29

Twenty-three bhares, Scrip 2611, dated December Five Shares, Scrip 2772, dated June 14, 1841. Nineteen Shares, Scrip 2761, dated May 24, 1841. Six Shares, new, Scrip 4514, dated Octobe

W. M. WILSON,
M. E. CARERE,
Charleston, August 18, 1869. The above having been lost or destroyed.

NOTICE .- APPLICATION WILL BE nade to the Legislature, at its approaching session, or a charter for a LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be called "THE CHARLESTON MUTUAL LIFE

INSUBANCE COMPANY." m4 September 18 KEEP THE BODY IN GOOD REPAIR. It is much easier to keep the system in good condi-tion than to restore it to that condition when shat tered by disease. The "House of Life," like other The first symptoms of physical debility should be taken as a hint that a stimulant is required. The

A wholesome vegetable tonic, the stimulating properties of which are modified by the juices and extracts of anti-febrile and laxative roots and herbssomething which will regulate, soothe and purify, as well as invigorate—is the medicine required by the debilitated. There are many preparations which are claimed to be of this description, but HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the great vegetable preventive and restorative, that has won its way to the conditione of the public and the medical profession. by a quarter of a context of preventive and restorative, that has won its way to the conditione of the public and the medical profession, by a quarter of a context of preventive. sion, by a quarter of a century of unvarying success, stands pre-eminent among them all. To expatiate on its popularity would be to repeat a twice-tol. tale. It is only necessary to consult the records of the United States Revenue Department to learn that its consumption is greater than that of any other proprietary remedy of either native or foreign

As a means of sustaining the health and strength under a flory temperature, the BITTERS have a paramount claim to consideration. It has the effect of forthying and bracing the nervous and muscular systems against the ordinary consequences of sud-den, and ylolent changes of temperature, and is, therefore, peculiarly useful at this season, when hot sunshine by day, and ice-cold dews by night, alternately heat and chill the blood of those who are ex posed to them.

HOSTEITER'S STOMACH BITTERS are sold in bottles only. To svoid being decrived by counter feits, see that the name of the article is on the label revenue stamp over the cork.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instanta neous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properi-applied at Batchelor's Wi Factory, No. — Bond street, New York. 1yr May 15

NO PICE .- APPLICATION WILL BE made to the General Assembly of South Carolina, on the fourth Monday in November next, for a Charter for THE PROVIDENT MUTUAL LIFE AND TON TINE ASSURANCE COMPANY of the South, now orming in the City of Charleston, S. C.

COMMITTEE ON OHARTER August 23 ____ mtuis, sept 18, oct 11, nov 8

MYNOTI JE .- THE UNDERSIGNED WILL make application to the Legislature of the State of South Carolina at the entering Session for a renewal of the following lost Certifica'es of Six per Cent. Stock of said State, standing in the name of Honors-ble H. D. LESESNE: OFFITICATE No. 16, SIX PER CENT. STATE CAPITAL STOCK, under Act of 1858 and redeemable in 1883, for \$2970, and CER TIPICATE No. 80, SIX PER CENT. STATE CAPI-

TAL STOCE, redoemable in 1885, for \$450.

JOHN C. WHALEY,

Administrator de bonis of John Fergus on August 10

Special Motices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMER SEA GULL, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that she is THE DAY discharging cargo at Pier No. 1, Union Tharves. All Goods not taken away at sunset will remain on wharf at Consignees' risk.

MORDECAI & CO.,

Sept 20 NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES .- THE Steamship MINNETONEA is This Day discharging cargo at Vanderhorst's wharf. Goods not removed by sunset will remain on the wharf at owners' risk RAVENEL & CO., Agents.

THE PLANTERS' AND MECHANIOS' BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869.—DANIEL RAVENEL, PRESIDENT, JAMES R. ROBINSON AND OTHERS, DIRECTORS OF THE PLANTERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Vs. THE PLANTERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK O' SOUTH CAROLINA, LEW-M. HATOH AND OTHERS .- Whereas, In pursua f the decree of the Court of Equity, in this case, meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank was duly called on the 12th instant, but said meeting, althoug and whereas, in that event, the further action of the Corporation is devolved by the said decree upon it Board of Directors. Be it, therefore,

Board of Directors. Be it, therefore,

1st. Resolved, by the said Board, That it is expedient to re-establish the Bank with as large a Capital as possible, under the Act of the General Assembly, cutified "An Act to enable the Banks of the State to remow business, or to place them in liquidation."

2d. Resolved, That to this end an assessment of Five Dolians is hereby laid upon each share, to be paid in two equal instainents, on the 1st October and the lat of November ensuing; said payment to be made either in cash or by stock note of the abstraindier, the same to be deemed a part of the Capital and te be credited accordingly to each share.

3d. Resolved, That stockholders failing to pay in cash or by note at the dates aforesaid, shall be deemed to have declined the privileges of the new Charler; and a separate account shall be kept of the assets and debts of the Bank, as set forth in the roport, with a view to a liquidation of their claims; and that whenever the said assets shall be collected, and the debts and expenses ascertained and paid, the said Stockho'ders shill receive credit for their respective shares of the surplus.

The foregoing resolutions, reported by a special

The foregoing resolutions, reported by a special committee appointed for that purpose, were unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors. The Presi lent will attend at the Bank daily fro II to 2 o'clock, to give information and arrange the

assessment called for.

Stockholders will please bring their Certificates o tock with them. W E. HASKELL, Sept 20 m2 Cashie Sept 20

A CARD-SOUTHERN LIFE INSUR-NCE COMPANY, ATLANTA DEPARTMENT. To the People of South Carolina:

The above Company was organized in 1866, in consequence of the wholesale forfeiture of Southern policies by Northern companies. The unparalleled success of the enterprise has forced several of these ompanies to restore their Southern policies, from he fact that they could not operate in our midst without the appearance of honesty.

We keep all our money at home to build up our mpoverished country—every dollar of premium ocing safely invested in the State from which it is derived. The institution is purely Southern, and hence should appeal with great force to the patriotism and and sympathy of every Southern heart,

'Tis not our purpose to make war on other com-panies, but to exhibit the special advantages offered by this purely Southern Company-founded or atriotism and solid wealth. Its ratio of assets to -the true test of a company's strength-is second to none on this continent, being nearly \$300

claims of this Company, it has not only culisted the sympathies of our people, but has also secured their hearty co-operation. We have secured 600 policios in South Carolina since the 10th of February. We number among our Directors General Wade Hamp-ton and Colonel Wm. Johnston, gentlemen well known to every citizen of South Carolina. We ap peal personally to the people of South Carolina to assist in pushing forward this deservedly popular Southern institution. J. E. MILLER, General Agent Southern Life Insurance Company,

No. 23 Broad-street, Augusta, Ga. Agent, Charleston, S. C.

H. W. DESAUSSURE, M. D., Medical Examiner. We cheerfully recommend the above Company to the patronage of the citizens of South Carolins.
Columbia, S. C.—J. S. Preston, J. P. Carroll, C. D.

Melton, S. W. Melton, J. D. Pope. Camden.—J. B. Kershaw, Wm. M. Shannon, W. E Sumter.-John B. Moore.

Yorkville.-W. B. Wilson, A. Coward, James Ma-

R. G. McCaw.

on Bagood. Clarendon.-Jno, L. Manning, T. C. Richardson Browne Manning. REFERENCES IN CHARLESTON

General JAMES CONNER, Messrs. PELZER, RODGERS & CO, JAMES H. WILSON, Esq., GEO. H. WALTER, Esq., LEWIS D. MOWRY, Esq. MANHOOD.—A MEDICAL ESSAY ON

CAUSE AND CURE OF PREMATURE DE-CLINE IN MAN, the treatment of Nervous and Ph. sical Debility, &c.
"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found , useful, whether such pers

holds the relation of Parent, Preceptor or Clergy man."-Medical Times and Gasette. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address . Dr. R. DEF. CURTIS.

be Author, Dr. R. DEF. CURTIS,
Sept 1 1yr Washington, D. C.

SOLOMON'S BITTERS.—THIS PRE-Sept 1 PARATION, compounded by one of our oldest and most esteemed druggists, has, during the short time in which it has been offered to the public, attained a reputation which had almost entirely driven out o market the various tonics and stimulants which, fo a few months, by exorbitant puffing and heavy ad vertising, succeeded in building a profitable busi

ness for their projectors. Solomon's Bitters are not of the flashy style, de pending upon large advertising, bought puffs and fictitious recommendations for a sale to a guilible public. Their composition is well known to and approved by many of our best physicians, and the pro-prietors depend upon the intrinsic merits of their

medicine to make it as popular as it is curative.

They do not pretend to offer a medicinal preparation that will cure all the life that flesh is heir to, but they do contend that the judicions use of the Bitters will greatly alleviate human auffering, and oring very many to a state of comparative healti who have long been strangers to that great blessing
One good genuine recommendation of any pro
fessed curative is worth dozens or bundreds o
bought certificates, and the Mesers. SOLOMON,
have only published a few out of the bundreds of un solicited testimonies which the have received. this morning give a copy of a letter from Hon. ALFX H. STEPHENS, whose peculiarly enfeebled condition for the past six months has been known to the whol country. His few earnest words will go much fur ther to confirm the good opinion already existing a to the beneficial qualities of this medicine than would columns of stereotyped recommendations from unknown parties:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, GA, August 14, 1809. Mesers, A. A. Solomons & Co., Druggists, Sa annah.

Ga.:
GENTLEMEN-Please send me half a dozen boitle of your Bitters. It have been using them lately upon the recommendation of a friend, with decided beceft, in giving tone to the digestive organs and general strength to my system. Send by Expi with value endorsed, C. O. D.

Yours respectfully,
ALEXANDERSH. STRPHENS.
Imo ...

. . . .

. . .

40

Shipping.

FREIGHT ON COTTON \$1 50 PER BALE.
FOR NEW YORK—MPRICHANTS' LINE
THE REGULAR FAST SAILING PACKET Schoone MYRICHER. T. BROWN
Master, having a large part of cargo enfill up, and will have prompt despatch.
Apply to WILLIAM HOACH& CO.
Sept 17

EXCURSIONS TO ALL POINTS OF IN-

TEREST AROUND THE HARBOB.

THE FAST SAILING AND COMFORTABLY appointed Yacht ELLANOR will now
resume her trips to all points in the harbor, starling EVERY MORNING, at Ten
o'clock, from South Commercial Wharf.
For Passage or charter, apply to
THOMAS YOUNG,
Sept 13
Captain, on hoard.

EXCURSIONS! EXCURSIONS! THE FINE FAST SAILING YACHT
ELLA ANNA, the Champion of the South,
is now ready and prepared to make regular
trips, thus affording an opportunity to sli
who may wish to visit points of interest in our boadtiful harbor. For passage, apply to the Captain on Union Wharf. June 21

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTO STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE FIRST CLASS SIDE. WHERL STEAMSHIP CHARLESTON, BER. BY Commander, will sail from Adger's bouth Whart on TORSDAY, September 21st, at 5 o'clock P. M.

37 Marine Insurance by this line X per cont.

38 Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool on Cotton at Xd.

ton at \$d.

AF Through Bills Lading to Boston and Providence at reasonable rates of Freight.

For Freight or Passage, having olegant cabin accommodations, apply to

JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents,

Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (up-stairs.)

AF The Steamehip MANHATTAN will follow on

BATURINAY, September 25, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Sept 20

REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY.

THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
MINNETONKA. Captain CARPENTER, will leave V underborat's Wharf
THURSDAY, September 23, 1869, at
Octock.
RAYENKL & CO.,

FAST FREIGHT LINE TO BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA AND THE CITIES OF THE NORTHWEST.

THE STEAMSHIP SEA GULL, N. P. DOTTON COMMANDER, WIll sail for Baltimore on Wednesday Artocock, from Pier No. 1, Union Wharves.

Transoon, 22d instant, at haif-past o'clock, from Pier No. 1, Union Wharves.

Transoon, 29d instant, at haif-past o'clock, from Pier No. 1, Union Wharves.

Transoon, 29d instant, at haif-past o'clock, from Pier No. 1, Union Wharves.

The STEAMSHIP SEA GULL, and Find the New York of Pier No. 1, Union Wednesday, and the Civies of the North Head of the

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S

CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS!

STEAMERS OF THE ABOV

line leave Pier No. 42, North Bivez,
foot of Canal-street, New York, at

21st of every month (except when these dates fall
on Sunday, then the Saturday proceeding).
Departure of lat and 21st connect at Pansma with
steamers for South Pacific and Central Americar
ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with
the new steam line from Pannam to Australis and
New Zealand.
Steamship CHINA leaves San France'sco for Ohina

Steamship CHINA leaves San Francisco for China nd Japan October 4, 1869.

and Japan October 4, 1869.

No California steamers touch at Havans, but go direct from New York to Asjanyall.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult, Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the what foot of Canal-street, North River, New York, March 12

1yr F. B. BABY, Agent,

AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE PRE-DEE RIVER.

VIA BAVANNAH, FERNANDINA AND JACKBO VILLE.

points.
Connecting with the Central Railroad at Savaunas for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Fiorida Railroad at Fernandina for Cedar Keys, at whict point steamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile, Penascola, Key Vest and Havana.
Through Bills Lading signed to New Orleans and Mobile.

Solile.

All freight puyable on the wharf.
Goods not removed at sunset will be stored at rie
and expense of owners.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agenta,
May 27 mw South Atlantic Wharf.

Special Motices.

FROM PARIS.—THE MILE OF VIO-LETS is a Parisian production. The clite will use no other cosmetic, as it contains everything requisite in an elegant toilet preparation. Eold by druggists

and fancy goods dealers. V. W. BRINGKERHOFF, New York, sole sgent. 1 O AS ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE. ALL

AUGUSTA T. DREYER, Administratrix,

PRINTING of every description. Call and examine the scale of prices before giving our orders elsewhere NOTICE .- I, THERESA SONNTAG, WIFE

Maturity and Old Ago ; Manhood generally review ed; the Cause of Indigestion; Flatul-nce and Nerwarded on receipt of four stamps, by addressing : BECRETARY BALL'IMORE MUSEUM OF ANATO-

#3-PRETTY WOMEN.-A COMPARATIVE-LY few ladies monopolise, the beauty as well as the attention of society. This ought not to be so, but it is, and will be, while man are foolish and single out

.

wfmlmo DAG

For Freight engapements, apply to COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, Sept 20 3 Union Wharve

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

· FOR GARDNER'S BLUFF

THE STEAMER PLANTER, CAPT.

J. T. Foster, now being throughly repaired and resited, will leave for the above points about the let Ostober next.

For engagements apply to RAYENEL & HOLMES, No. 177 East Bay.

N. B.—All freight consigned to agents will be forwarded free of commission and storage. 12 Sept 17

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA.

THE ELEGANT AND FIRST-CLASS
STRAMER DIOTATOR, Captain
W. T. MONELTY. will sail from Collection every
TORSDAY. EVENING, at Nine o'clock, for the above

persons indebted to the late A. H. DRÉYER are re-quested to make payment to the undersigned, and those to whom his Estate is indebted to render in

their bills, duly attested, to

ATTHE NEATEST, THE QUICKEST AND THE CHEAPEST.—THE NEWS JOB OFFICE, No. 149 EAST BAY, having replenished its Stock with a new and large assortment of material of the finest quality and latest a lyles, is prepared to execute, at the shortest notice and in the best manner, JOB

OF OTTO SONNTAG, Dyer and Scourer, residing at No. 141 Market street, south side, do hereby give notice that I will carry on business as a Sole Trader in one month from the date hereof. August 25 1mo THERFSA SONNTAG. AT PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.-A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects : How to Live and What to Live for : Youth.

MY, No. 74 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. April 19 mwllyr

pretty faces for companions.

This can all be changed by using HAGAN'S MAG-

This can all be changed by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, which gives the bloom of youth and
titles a reduced sparking beauty to the completion, pleastion, powerful and natural.

No lady need complain of a red, tanned, freekled
and or rustic complexion who will invest 75 cents in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its effects are truly wonder-